

mals and their rapidity of motion. The species he calls *Typhlodromus Pyri* (figs. 1-6). For the lime-tree mite he proposes the name of *Flexipalpus Tiliæ* (figs. 8-10); and he calls the green species last described, *Sannio rubrioculus* (figs. 11, 12).

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIV.

- Fig. 1. Larva of *Typhlodromus Pyri*.  
 Fig. 2. Foot of the larva.  
 Fig. 3. Rostrum of the larva.  
 Fig. 4. *Typhlodromus Pyri*.  
 Fig. 5. Its rostrum, with the antennal jaws.  
 Fig. 6. Half-developed *Typhlodromus*.  
 Fig. 7. Larva of another species of *Typhlodromus*.  
 Fig. 8. Larva of *Flexipalpus Tiliæ*.  
 Fig. 9. *Flexipalpus Tiliæ*.  
 Fig. 10. Foot of the larva.  
 Fig. 11. *Sannio rubrioculus*, young.  
 Fig. 12. *Sannio rubrioculus*, mature.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

*Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States.* 2nd Edition.  
 By ASA GRAY, Professor of Natural History in Harvard University.  
 8vo. New York, 1856.

WE had the pleasure, in the year 1848, of recommending to botanists the first edition of this excellent work, which consists of a condensed account of the plants of the Union, from Maine to Virginia and Kentucky, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. The Flora included in the present edition is therefore more extensive than that treated of in the former. Moreover, the whole book has undergone careful revision, and in many cases is improved.

It is unnecessary to enter much into detail concerning such a work from the pen of such a writer, but a few remarks may be allowable. *Illecebreæ* and *Scleranthaceæ* are combined with *Caryophyllaceæ*, as seems most natural, although the latter order is removed by some botanists to the neighbourhood of *Chenopodiaceæ*, its relationship to which is not apparent. It seems probable that the *Sagina procumbens* of the States differs from that of Europe, for the latter does not inhabit "springy places," nor do the characters, as found in the European and American Floras, accord in a satisfactory manner. *Spergularia* is employed as the name of the genus called *Lepigonum* by Wahlenberg and others. The latter is the older name, as applied generically; for the supposed origin of the former with Persoon is erroneous, he using it only to designate a section. We wish that Dr. Gray was alone in this departure from the recognized laws of nomenclature. We are sorry to see Moquin-Tandon followed in the arrangement and nomenclature of the *Chenopodiaceæ*. Surely a less natural combination than that of *Chenopodium rubrum*, *C. bonus-henricus*, and their allies with *Blitum* could not easily be found; also that eminent French botanist is singularly inattentive to the law of

priority in naming his plants; nor, when neglecting it, can his alterations usually be considered as improvements. Under *Polygonum aviculare* we find the *P. maritimum*, &c., of Ray (it should be *P. marinum*) placed as the synonym of a variety, which is called *littorale* after Link, and the *P. Roberti* (Lois.) added. This is erroneous, as Dr. Gray will probably admit when he has read the remarks of Grenier (*Flore de France*, vol. iii. pp. 51 & 52) upon these plants. There appears to be no valid cause for doubting that *P. littorale* (Link) is synonymous with the above-quoted plant of Ray and the *P. Raii* of Babington; and that the *P. Roberti* (Lois.) is closely allied to *P. aviculare*, if, indeed, it is more than a maritime state of that species, having none of the distinctive characters of the *P. littorale*.

But we will not enter further into such minute points, and simply add that Dr. Gray's book deserves our highest approbation.

*A Dictionary of Botanical Terms.* By the Rev. J. S. HENSLOW, M.A., Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. Post 8vo. Groombridge, London.

We have just received a copy of this botanical glossary, and are able to award to it a considerable amount of praise. It is issued from the press in an elegant form, and is illustrated "by nearly two hundred cuts." Although small, these cuts are usually quite sufficient to convey the requisite information; but nevertheless, we should have been pleased to have seen them executed upon rather a larger scale.

As the book was issued very slowly, in connexion with Maund's 'Botanist' and 'Botanic Garden,' some slight discrepancy between the mode of treatment of terms in its earlier pages and that of similar ones occurring towards the end of the alphabet, is not wonderful. The author's plan improved as he advanced with his task.

The intention seems to have been to include all the terms which are used technically in botany, and, to a great extent, this has been done. As many of the terms can scarcely be said to be now in use, we wish that the Professor had marked those which he considers obsolete.

Professor Henslow is well known to possess an especial power of conveying to his pupils the meaning of the hard words used in botany in far too great abundance, and to the employment of which he is thought to be more attached than we think desirable; we therefore expected to find the definitions both clear and excellent in this book, and are not disappointed. Upon the whole, we consider this Dictionary one of the best that has appeared, and strongly recommend it. It is convenient in size, cheap in price, and at the same time contains, as we deduce from a remark in the preface, about 2000 words.

After rather a careful examination of it, we do not find much to notice as requiring amendment: certainly *laciniate* is wrongly explained by *fringed*: *asper* is omitted, and its definition transferred